

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$1.75 per annum, strictly in advance; \$2.00, if not; \$2.50, if payment is delayed.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks;

" " " " " 25 for each cont'd.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. LXII.

NO. 9.

## Sheriff's Sale.

A PURCHASE of sundry wares of Piero Fazio, late Venditioni Capone, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, said to be directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in Gettysburg, on Saturday, the 18th day of January next, (1862) at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND, situated partly in Tyrone, partly in Huntington, and partly in Mifflin, townships, Adams county, adjoining Lands of Albert Horn, Jacob Hartman, and others, containing 93 Acres, more or less, about 20 Acres good Timber-land, 1 Acre of Meadow, more or less—improved, with a one and a half story Log Dwelling-House, with a one-story Log Porch, a big shed roof Back-building of a detached double frame weatherboarded Barn, with Wagon Shed and Corr. Closely attached, Smoke House, Spring House and all other necessary out-buildings, orchard of choice fruit trees, good spring of water near the door of the dwelling, with Parounding Creek running through said tract. It is situated on the road that runs from the Lower Bendersville road to the Upper Bendersville road, 3 miles north-east from Bendersville. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Harry R. Peters.

Also, A LOT OF GROUND, situated in Mifflinburg, Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., it being lot No. 11 on the town plot of said town, and fronting on Baltimore street, bounded by alleys on the south and east, and by lot No. 10 on the North, on which are erected a Two-story Double Brick Dwelling-HOUSE, Lame Shop, Frame and Log Stables, with a well of a stone, and near the door of the dwelling, fruit trees, on said lot.

Also, THREE LOTS, fronting on Baltimore street, in said town of Mifflinburg, adjoining lot No. 11 on the south and an alley on the east and north, they being Nos. 8, 9 and 10, on plot of said town. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Harry R. Peters.

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## CARRIER'S ADDRESS

TO THE PATRONS OF  
"THE ADAMS SENTINEL,"  
JANUARY 1, 1862.

Kind patrons, again, we have come, with our greeting, And, with you, we hail the happy new year; The stay of the present is transient and fleeting. As was that of the past, on eternity's shore, If mortals are led away with joy or with sorrow, Each new year I hasten to greet you on a fresh: With my friendship to scatter the mists of the morrow. Which may hover around you, like ill-omened guests.

This rain and though snow, in summer & winter, weekly, my eye-like visits have paid; How often've thought of the toil of the printer, But not of the "devil," that was learning the trade.

Who, then, has a right more sanctioned than mine? Call on me first, this happy new year? The future has entered the portals of time, The past has been born'd on eternity's shore.

This is the time for mirth to be courting, To its wild bounding gambols, through city and town.

Hilarity bows—all sorrow dispersing, And mocking laughs at Israel's crown;

But, sir, as you will, of the pleasures of time, A shadow might well cross the mirth-laden heart.

For we, too, are the sons of the earth, And, as such, are bound to the clime and mortality.

From the west to the east, from ocean to lakes, Is sounded the key-note, that hurries the march.

The bosoms of millions are bursting the storm—

The land of the pine is greeting the palm—

Sends greeting with cannon and death's ghastly forms.

That changes to willing, both pen and psalm.

We long have been blinded and given you power—

Too long was unheeded the wail of the slaves—

Blood, fire, destruction in one terrible hour,

Has reason'd and ratiocinates abominable crime."

But where—oh! where is the undying soul?

The vision, oh! new year, are mingled with sorrow.

For we, too, are the sons of the earth, And, as such, are bound to the clime and mortality.

They had perished from our sight, to come to us again.

With the retribution red, when we will do.

Then comes the doom of the hell-born crime.

Beginning of that, then wanes, as he,

That quenches the moments of day,

Thy pathway of wisdom, fore-arrange closing,

Which reacheth thine heart, and mortally darts.

But what are the accents of fear and of pain,

That have rung through the world, since last we have met?

At the shrine of renown, some kneel with devotion.

To others, known has forevermore set.

As sinks the bright sun of the mid-summer sky,

Beneath the dark clouds, that roll from the west,

Then, all those struggles for power and fame,

Since the domes of the world shall crumble to dust?

The proudest, the kingliest, haughtiest name

Lives only in annals, moth-eaten with rust.

From the cold polar iceberg, to India's main,

Where the lances, that cleave through the willows their pdans,

From the iron to pole, to Martin's plain,

Where earth appears blessed with Elvian edens;

From the shores of the Ganges, whose murmuring waves,

Chant a requiem for millions oppressed by the few,

To the banks of the Tagus, whose calm water lives,

And individuals pressed-foul bigotry's screw;

From river and lake, man train, ocean and sea,

Comes a wisp of distress—the torment of pain,

A sweat and hand, we are bound by slavery's chain.

A sun had arisen, the world's only hope—

It rose like a God, for from God was its mission—

Its charter from heaven—the world was its scope.

What men could do, and what men could not do,

As of homedone, O' freedom, for thee and for thine?

But through the dark annals of fear and of passion,

A sun had arisen, the world's only hope—

In the pathway of right—the road to duty—

We've lost with the fugit, the torch of the hal-

ter—

The sum of hopes, no longer is beauty,

The sun is enveloped by a demon-born cloud,

Weep—prophets and martyrs—freedom's evan-

gel—

Weep—wep for Columbia—majestic—proud—

Weep—wep for the land for which life has

been given,

High heaven itself might be darkened with sighs,

But weeping's forever excluded from heaven—

Sure—earth may be filled with liberty's cries,

Grown proud in the might of prosperity's power,

Forgotten the bondman, that labored for night,

Trampled low 'neath the feet of hirelings and slaves,

Of pedants and mammon-lies, sceptophants, knaves,

## SLIDELL &amp; MASON RELEASED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The National Intelligencer has the official announcement of the adjustment of the Trent difficulty, and the correspondence between Lord Lyons and the Secretary of State, is published in full. The Intelligencer, in an article apparently semi-official, says:

"Whatever may be the disappointment of any at the result to which the administration has come in the settlement of a question, which constitutionally devolves upon the Executive branch of the Government, we are sure that all will applaud the firmness and sincerity with which the Administration, resisting a national tendency impressed by the concerted drift of public opinion in our own country, has resolved to do what it believed to be right in the premises, and it should give a pause to all, who may be disposed to challenge the propriety of the resolution to which the administration has come when they note that a contrary decision would leave us in opposition, not only to the view of Great Britain, but also to those which the Government of France announces, respecting the principles of public law involved in the transaction."

The Intelligencer says, in conclusion: "Whatever, therefore, may be said by any in the way of exception to the extreme terms of the demand made by the British Government in the case of the Trent, it is at least just to admit that the case has been adjusted by our Government as to subserve, we would hope, the great cause of neutral rights against the assumption heretofore asserted by England, but now repudiated by that power in common with France and the United States. The Government has received a new sanction, though at the cost, it may be, of some national sensibility, worked in disproportionate activity by the temporary exacerbations of civil feuds. The latter, let us remember, are but for a day—the law of nations is for all time."

The Intelligencer contains five columns of the correspondence. The dispatch from Earl Russell, her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, after reciting the circumstances under which he understood the capture of these parties to have been made, proceeded to characterize it as an outrage on the British flag, and after expressing the hope and belief that it had not been authorized by our Government, asks a reparation appropriate to such an aggression, that the four gentlemen designated should be released, that an apology should be given for what the British Government deems an affront to her flag.

In responding to this demand, Mr. Seward after reviewing the circumstances under which the arrest was effected, according to the report of our naval officers, and thus developing the inaccuracies and omissions of the British statements, proceeds to analyze the facts and principles of public law involved in the case, and arrives at the conclusion that the neglect of Capt. Wilkes, partly voluntary on his part, to bring the Trent in for trial as a lawful prize, may be justly held to operate as a forfeiture of the belligerent right of capture occurring under the laws of nations, and that the Government of the United States, as well from the consideration of inconsistency with its own traditional policy respecting maritime rights of neutrals, would be in its own wrong if it should refuse a compliance with the British demand, so far as relates to the disposition that shall be made of the prisoners taken into custody by Capt. Wilkes, under circumstances believed to be justly open to exception on both the grounds thus indicated.

So far as regards the apology asked by the British Government, none is tendered, because a simple statement of the facts as they are, suffice to show that no offence could have been intended on the part of our Government, as it had given no instructions whatever in the premises, while the proceeding of Capt. Wilkes is so far as it fails to accrue to the benefit of his Government and to conform to the rules of public law, was dictated by considerations of kindness and forbearance.

The decision of the President in this affair, as announced and explained in the lucid dispatch of Mr. Seward, says the National Intelligencer, has the approval of every member of the Cabinet. Mr. Seward, in conclusion, says:

"If I decide this case in favor of my own government, I must disavow its most cherished principles and reverse and forever abandon its essential policy. The country cannot afford a sacrifice. If I maintain those principles and adhere to that policy, I must surrender the case itself. It will be seen, therefore, that this government could not deny the justice of the claim presented to us in this respect upon its merits. We are asked to do the British nation just what we have always insisted all nations ought to do to us. The claim of the British Government is not made in a disreputable manner. This Government, since its first organization, has never used more guarded language in a similar case. It coming to my conclusion I have not forgotten that if the safety of this Union required the detention of the captured persons, it would be the right and duty of this Government to detain them; but the effectual check and warning proportions of the existing insurrection, as well as the comparative unimportance of the captured persons themselves, when dispassionately weighed, happily forbid me from resorting to that defense—not am I unaware that American citizens are not in any case to be unnecessarily surrendered for any purpose into the keeping of a foreign State. Only captured persons, however, or others who are interested in them could justly raise a question on that ground, nor have I been tempted at all by suggestions that cases might be found in history where Great Britain refused to yield to other nations and even to ourselves claims like that which is now before us. These cases occurred when Great Britain, as well as the United States, was the home of generations which with all their peculiar interests and passions have passed away. She could in no other way so effectually disown any such injury, as we think she does by assuming now as her own the ground upon which we then stood. It would tell little for our own claims to the character of just and magnanimous people if we should so far consent to be guided by law of retaliation as to lift up buried injuries from the graves to oppose against what nations inconsistency and national conscience compels us to regard as a claim intrinsically right. Putting behind me all suggestions of this kind, I prefer to express my

satisfaction that by adjustment of the present case upon principles, concentered American and yet, as I trust, mutually satisfactory to both the nations concerned, a question finally rightly settled between them which, heretofore, exhausting not only all forms of peaceful discussion, but arbitration of war itself for more than half a century, alienated the countries from each other and perplexed with fears and apprehensions all other nations. The two persons in question are now held in military custody at Fort Warren in the State of Massachusetts. They will be cheerfully liberated. Your Lordship will please indicate a time and place for receiving them.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer to your Lordship a renewed assurance of my very high consideration.

(Signed) Wm. H. SEWARD."

Here follows a letter from Mr. Thouvenel, the French Minister of State, and the reply of Mr. Seward. The French Minister's letter sets forth the facts of the arrest, and points out the dangers it involves, and urges a compliance with the demands of the British Government. Mr. Seward replies that before Mr. Thouvenel's despatches had been received, our Government had decided on its course of action, and concludes by an expression that the President appreciates the kindly motives of the French Government.

## Another Rebel Trick.

We learn that on Saturday week, there was a general stampede of the Rebels from the vicinity of New Market, in consequence of a report circulated in their camp that our troops were about to advance. The Rebels ran, it is said, all the way to Yorktown. As a consequence we are all surprised yesterday afternoon by the arrival at the burnt town of Hampton, of a squad of cavalry officers, of the U. S. Army, with a flag of truce, under command of Captain Sinclair, of the Old Dominion Dare Devils, a company formed of the residents of Hampton and vicinity. They said they had come from Gen. Magruder as bearers of a packet of letters to Northern people, and upon delivering the packet to General Weber, one of the C. S. officers, named Messing, asked if he could not be permitted to visit his former residence and property on our side of the creek, now occupied by contrabands. It is needless to say that Gen. Max Weber is too old a soldier to allow an enemy in his camp, even under a flag of truce, and consequently politely declined granting the permit.

The horses upon which these Rebels rode were young, but rather lean-looking. They had ordinary riding saddles and trapping upon them, and, like their riders, were miserably equipped. The uniform of this squad of the elite of our enemy has a misnomer certainly; indeed they were most irregular looking-soldiers throughout. They were clothed in many-colored garments, with all sorts of hats, plumes and insignia—some warlike and some not "so much so." They wore various kinds of pistols of Northern make, and some of the very sabres that John B. Floyd stole a year ago from his Uncle Sam. One of them had on his hat a zinc letter and two brass ones, viz: "O. D. D." These letters stand for Old Dominion Dare Devils. Another had a high crowned felt hat with "W. R." which we were informed with eyes wide open and mouth agape, stood for Wise Rebels; we tried to swallow, but couldn't "see it." Another sported two large tin initials of "F. B." and was the representative of a company called the Floyd Buccaneers.

The sight of these barbarous looking men, and the contemplation of the shallow pretext, which they falsely call a great cause, should be enough to make a civilized nation sick of leniency and compromise, and determined that nothing but the full demands of justice, seasoned with meagre mercy, should be offered to Jeff. Davis and his Rebel host.

These Rebels came, no doubt, for the express purpose of finding out whether there was any prospect of an advance from our side, and instead of obtaining any information upon the subject, the Captain of the crew was sent away with a flea in his ear, for Gen. Weber was cunning enough to give, as the only item of news, the fact that the Wilkes seizure affair had been amicably adjusted between the United States and Great Britain.

Havana papers of December 28 contain additional news of the occupation of Vera Cruz by the Spaniards. The Spanish fleet arrived off Vera Cruz December 8. Scarcely had the vessels cast anchor when information was received that the principal portion of the inhabitants had retired to the interior, and that the Castle of San Juan D' Ulloa was prepared to make strong resistance to any attack. The city was afterwards evacuated, and on the 17th the Spanish troops took formal possession of the place. It is reported that the municipal authorities and the people received the invaders with shouts of welcome. Gen. Manuel Gassett, the Spanish Commander, issued a proclamation to his troops congratulating them on their success, and one to the people of Vera Cruz urging them to return to their regular avocations, as the sole object of the expedition was to demand satisfaction for the failure of treaties, and obtain guarantees against the repetition of the outrages upon the Spanish residents.

The French portion of the Allied fleet arrived at Havana on the 27th, and the English fleet was expected soon.

It is reported at Halifax that the transport steamer Parana, with eleven hundred British troops on board, has been wrecked in the St. Lawrence.

**FORTRESS MONROE**, Jan. 1.—Captains Shillingham and Munson, of the Seventy-ninth New York Regiment, Lieutenant W. Dickinson, Third Regiment U. S. Infantry, Lieutenant J. W. Hart, of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, and Corporal Thomas McDowell, Seventy-ninth New York Regiment, arrived here from Richmond last evening by a flag of truce from Norfolk. They are a part of the 250 men to be released or exchanged for an equal number sent to Richmond last week. Their experiences are listened to with the greatest interest, but they add little to the numerous similar statements already published.

A great improvement in the treatment of prisoners is said to have taken place within two weeks. The above officers go to Baltimore to night on their way home. The remainder of the number of prisoners to be released are expected here to-morrow, and a number of our wounded, not less to my general health than to my throat. I recommend the men to be released, making a total of 284 to be released, are expected in a few days.



## THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3, 1861.

## Acknowledgment.

Col. LAMMON desires us to return thanks, in his behalf, to the Ladies of Gettysburg, for their kind attentions to the sick of the Regiment, and for the comforts furnished by them to the Hospital. Efforts in this direction are peculiarly acceptable, and a continuance of them will be gratefully appreciated.

The new Board of Directors of the Poor was organized on Monday. Mr. CULP was re-appointed Steward; ZACHARIAH MYERS, Esq., Clerk, in place of Mr. BRINKERHOFF; and Mr. JACOB SHADY, Treasurer, in place of Mr. DANNER. So that the axe fell on our worthy neighbor, for his independence at the last election.

Mr. MYERS, who was defeated at the last election for member of the Legislature, by Mr. BUSBY, having been two votes behind, has determined, or his friends for him, to contest the election of the latter, on account of illegality of vote in two or three instances, and a petition to that effect was filed with the Prothonotary a few days ago, praying the Court to appoint a Commissioner to take testimony on the subject. Mr. BUSBY, of course, took his seat yesterday, on his certificate—and will hold it until the investigation is had.

## Musical Entertainment.

By a notice in our advertising column, it will be seen that a Musical Entertainment, under the direction of J. W. AXLENDER, will "come off" at Petersburg, on Monday next. There will be, we are requested to say, Concerts both in the afternoon and at night.

The Legislature of this State assembled at Harrisburg yesterday. There may be some difficulty in organization, as parties are somewhat mingled up this year. We hope, however, that every thing will be right.

Capt. MARTIN'S Company, now on duty at Lutherville, have christened their camp—"Camp Buchler," in honor of their old Captain, who is now Major of the Regiment.

DANIEL GULDEN has been made Post Master of Granite Hill P. O., the office to be removed to Guldens Station.

DANIEL R. MARKLEY has been appointed P. M. at Idaville.

We observe that the Speaker of the House has appointed Hon. EDWARD McPHerson, one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, on behalf of the House of Representatives. A high and deserved compliment.

On Saturday evening last the following persons were re-elected Officers of the "Gettysburg Beneficial Association," for the ensuing year: President, H. J. Stalle; Vice President, Henry Rupp; Secretary, R. G. Harper; Treasurer, J. B. Danner; Loan Committee, Wm. B. McClellan, H. D. Wattles and Nicholas Codori.

**JENSHAW WINE**.—Geo. GEYER, Esq., of this Borough, has placed upon our table a bottle of his Jenshaw Grape Wine, for which he has our thanks. It is a prime article—"mighty nice"—by many preferred to the very best of imported Champagne.—Mr. Geyer's success in the growth of the grape and the manufacture of wine has more than realized his highest expectations, and he will therefore extend his operations, so as to produce a larger quantity from year to year. His wine is equal to Longworth's, and should sell as readily. The business has proven a fortune to our Cincinnati friend—we hope it may turn out the same to our respected townsmen.

Mr. Geyer has the Wine for sale. Persons can get it by calling at his residence, in Chambersburg street, opposite the Eagle Hotel.

**PROPERTY SALES**.—The Home Place of Geo. PLANK, deceased, in Cumberland township, was recently sold by the Executor, JACOB PLANK, to HENRY SPANGLER—132 acres, at \$20 75 per acre. Tract No. 2 was sold to JOHN STAUN—50 acres, at \$10 per acre.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF has purchased the property of Ex-Sheriff THOMAS, in York st., at \$2,000.

Sheriff WOLF, on Wednesday, sold the property of Wm. VANCE, in Petersburg, to Mrs. ANNA KOONTZ, at \$1,475.

**BIG HOGS**.—JACOB CULP, Steward at the Alton house, informs us that he had killed, on Saturday last, two Hogs, weighing 556 and 548 lbs. respectively. Their age was eighteen months.

H. L. HICKLER, of Mountjoy township, on Monday last, slaughtered a Hog, twenty-two months old, weighing 612 pounds.

Joseph WOLF, at Abbottstown, recently slaughtered a Hog weighing 527 lbs., its age about 18 months.

These four Hogs aggregate 2243 lbs.—certainly a "mammoth" amount of pork for the number of animals killed. Adams ahead!

**Throat Disease**.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges. From Rev. E. H. Pratt, East Woodstock, Ct. "I feel grateful to you, for placing within the reach of the suffering so valuable a remedy. I have used the Troches three years, with great benefit, not less to my general health than to my throat. I recommend the same to be released, making a total of 284 to be released, are expected in a few days."

**SLIDELL & MASON RELEASED**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The National Intelligencer has the official announcement of the adjustment of the Trent difficulty, and the correspondence between Lord Lyons and the Secretary of State, is published in full. The Intelligencer, in an article apparently semi-official, says:

"Whatever may be the disappointment of any at the result to which the administration has come in the settlement of a question, which constitutionally devolves upon the Executive branch of the Government, we are sure that all will applaud the firmness and sincerity with which the Administration, resisting a national tendency impressed by the concerted drift of public opinion in our own country, has resolved to do what it believed to be right in the premises, and it should give a pause to all, who may be disposed to challenge the propriety of the resolution to which the administration has come when they note that a contrary decision would leave us in opposition, not only to the view of Great Britain, but also to those which the Government of France announces, respecting the principles of public law involved in the transaction."

The Intelligencer says, in conclusion: "Whatever, therefore, may be said by any in the way of exception to the extreme terms of the demand made by the British Government in the case of the Trent, it is at least just to admit that the case has been adjusted by our Government as to subserve, we would hope, the great cause of neutral rights against the assumption heretofore asserted by England, but now repudiated by that power in common with France and the United States. The Government has received a new sanction, though at the cost, it may be, of some national sensibility, worked in disproportionate activity by the temporary exacerbations of civil feuds. The latter, let us remember, are but for a day—the law of nations is for all time."

The Intelligencer contains five columns of the correspondence. The dispatch from Earl Russell, her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, after reciting the circumstances under which he understood the capture of these parties to have been made, proceeded to characterize it as an outrage on the British flag, and after expressing the hope and belief that it had not been authorized by our Government, asks a reparation appropriate to such an aggression, that the four gentlemen designated should be released, that an apology should be given for what the British Government deems an affront to her flag.

In responding to this demand, Mr. Seward after reviewing the circumstances under which the arrest was effected, according to the report of our naval officers, and thus developing the inaccuracies and omissions of the British statements, proceeds to analyze the facts and principles of public law involved in the case, and arrives at the conclusion that the neglect of Capt. Wilkes, partly voluntary on his part, to bring the Trent in for trial as a lawful prize, may be justly held to operate as a forfeiture of the belligerent right of capture occurring under the laws of nations, and that the Government of the United States, as well from the consideration of inconsistency with its own traditional policy respecting maritime rights of neutrals, would be in its own wrong if it should refuse a compliance with the British demand, so far as relates to the disposition that shall be made of the prisoners taken into custody by Capt. Wilkes, under circumstances believed to be justly open to exception on both the grounds thus indicated.

So far as regards the apology asked by the British Government, none is tendered, because a simple statement of the facts as they are, suffice to show that no offence could have been intended on the part of our Government, as it had given no instructions whatever in the premises, while the proceeding of Capt. Wilkes is so far as it fails to accrue to the benefit of his Government and to conform to the rules of public law, was dictated by considerations of kindness and forbearance.

The decision of the President in this affair, as announced and explained in the lucid dispatch of Mr. Seward, says the National Intelligencer, has the approval of every member of the Cabinet. Mr. Seward, in conclusion, says:

"If I decide this case in favor of my own government, I must disavow its most cherished principles and reverse and forever abandon its essential policy. The country cannot afford a sacrifice. If I maintain those principles and adhere to that policy, I must surrender the case itself. It will be seen, therefore, that this government could not deny the justice of the claim presented to us in this respect upon its merits. We are asked to do the British nation just what we have always insisted all nations ought to do to us. The claim of the British Government is not made in a disreputable manner. This Government, since its first organization, has never used more guarded language in a similar case. It coming to my conclusion I have not forgotten that if the safety of this Union required the detention of the captured persons, it would be the right and duty of this Government to detain them; but the effectual check and warning proportions of the existing insurrection, as well as the comparative unimportance of the captured persons themselves, when dispassionately weighed, happily forbid me from resorting to that defense—not am I unaware that American citizens are not in any case to be unnecessarily surrendered for any purpose into the keeping of a foreign State. Only captured persons, however, or others who are interested in them could justly raise a question on that ground, nor have I been tempted at all by suggestions that cases might be found in history where Great Britain refused to yield to other nations and even to ourselves claims like that which is now before us. These cases occurred when Great Britain, as well as the United States, was the home of generations which with all their peculiar interests and passions have passed away. She could in no other way so effectually disown any such injury, as we think she does by assuming now as her own the ground upon which we then stood. It would tell little for our own claims to the character of just and magnanimous people if we should so far consent to be guided by law of retaliation as to lift up buried injuries from the graves to oppose against what nations inconsistency and national conscience compels us to regard as a claim intrinsically right. Putting behind me all suggestions of this kind, I prefer to express my

## The Military.

**BARRACKS**.—A committee, composed of Lieut. Col. LEVINE, of the Porter Guards, Dr. PEASE, and Quartermaster FIELD, went to Washington, with Hon. E. McPHerson, to endeavor to obtain from the Government an order for the erection of Barracks for the Cavalry Regiment this winter.

They will be cheerfully liberated. Your Lordship will please indicate a time and place for receiving them. I avail myself of this occasion to offer to your Lordship a renewed assurance of my very high consideration.

(Signed) Wm. H. SEWARD."

Here follows a letter from Mr. Thouvenel, the French Minister of State, and the reply of Mr. Seward. The French Minister's letter sets forth the facts of the arrest, and points out the dangers it involves, and urges a compliance with the demands of the British Government. Mr. Seward replies that before Mr. Thouvenel's despatches had been received, our Government had decided on its course of action, and concludes by an expression that the President appreciates the kindly motives of the French Government.

**Acknowledgment.**

Col. LAMMON desires us to return thanks, in his behalf, to the Ladies of Gettysburg, for their kind attentions to the sick of the Regiment, and for the comforts furnished by them to the Hospital. Efforts in this direction are peculiarly acceptable, and a continuance of them will be gratefully appreciated.

The Quarter-master has advertised for sealed proposals to furnish for the above purpose 175,000 feet of lumber, 2,000 lbs. of Nails, Hammers, &c. &c.

**THE PORT**

## ALMANAC

1862.

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The War in Missouri.  
OTTERVILLE, Missouri, Dec. 31.—One of our men captured by the Rebels near Clinton, and carried to Springfield, has just returned, having left that place on Christmas. He says Gen. Price, with \$8,000 men, had taken all the houses in Springfield for the use of his troops, turning women and children into the streets. He had unloaded his wagons, and was making preparations for a long stay.

The people of Arkansas had refused to allow Price to enter that State, with any other troops than those regularly enlisted in the Confederate service. His force included only 1,500 men so enrolled. The country about Springfield was full of men returning from Price's army, who said if they were permitted to return home and take the oath of allegiance, Price would be lost with only disgruntled Confederate troops.

Since Gen. Pope's rapid operations of last week, there is perfect quiet in all the region between the Missouri and Osage rivers. Not a rumor of Rebel camps or squads has been heard.

Advice received from Gen. Webb, our Minister to Brazil, state that there is considerable anxiety in that country respecting the difficulties and troubles in the United States. The sympathy of Brazil is strongly on the side of the Federal Government. Although Rebel privateers have entered and obtained supplies in several of the ports of that country, it was done in direct opposition to the authorities and without the knowledge of the Government.

General Burnside's expedition to one of the points on the Southern Coast will soon leave Annapolis for its destination. Most of the vessels that will compose the fleet have arrived at Annapolis, and all the land forces are making busy preparation for their departure.

We are indebted to the Compiler for several local items of interest.

Musical Entertainment.

A GRAND Musical Entertainment, both Vocal and Instrumental, will be given at PITTSBURG (York Springs) on MONDAY, the 13th day of January, 1862, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M. The Entertainment will be given by a large number of Ladies and Gentlemen, who have been thoroughly exercised in musical discipline during the last three months. These same are members of J. W. ALEXANDER'S Singing Classes at Hanover, New Oxford, Abbottstown, East Berlin, Hampton and Petersburgh. Their style of execution is skillful and pleasing, so much so that we feel warranted in saying that the Entertainment will be worth seeing and listening to. Doors open at 1 o'clock. Concert to commence at 2 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Children half price.

JAN. 8, 1862.

Sleights for Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at his residence, in Chambersburg street, on SATURDAY NEXT, (Jan. 11.) at 1 o'clock, P. M., TEN SLEIGHTS. SAMUEL HERST. Jan. 8, 1862.

Cheap.

OVER COATS, DRESS COATS, BUSINESS COATS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, DRAWERS, VESTS, VESTS, PANTS, PANTS.

lots of them a little cheaper than the cheapest, all of our own make, to be had at the Clothing Emporium of GEO. ARNOLD.

JAN. 8, 1862.

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration, on the estate of JACOB HAMM, late of Oxford township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Heidelberg township, York county, he hereby gives notice to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having against the same, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB ARNDT, Adm'r.

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# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.



SOMETHING NEW.

**Beautiful Illustrated Map**  
On the Preservation and Culture of  
Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

## Professional Cards.

W. M. B. McCLELLAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
OFFICE on West Middle street, adjoining  
the new Court-house.

J. C. NEELY,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.) Gettysburg, Pa.

March 26.

A. J. GOVER,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL prompt attend to collections and  
all other business entrusted to him—  
Office between Fahnestock's and Danner and  
Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Pa.

{Sept. 6.

DAVID A. BUEHLER,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE at his residence on Baltimore  
Street, opposite the New Court-House.

D. M'CONAUGHEY,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office removed to one door west of Buehler's  
(Drug & Book-Store, Chambersburg street);  
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR

For *Tenants and Tenants*.

Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspended  
Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D.C.; also American  
Fruit Engravings, comprising Ispans,  
Pomegranates, gooseberries, blackberries,  
strawberries, currants, grapes, plums, apricots, peaches, peaches,  
apples, etc., and are all colored by hand to represent the natural fruit, and are accompanied with printed  
matter of great importance, and form a copy in size 32 by 40 in  
each, on map paper, with multi-  
back and face varnished.

copy, with its numerous engravings will  
be gratifying to the eye, and forms an admirable ornament for the wall  
of the parlor, and will richly beautify any apartment with horicultural  
matter of much importance and fancy. These copies are published at very heavy expense—  
Twenty five dollars has been paid to a scientific artist for forming the plates of single engravings of tree-roots, etc. But in order that many can obtain such copies at a trifling figure, the price for a copy will be made so low, that fifteen persons can now obtain copies for the sum  
that has been paid for single engravings of trees, etc.

Dec. 5.

A. J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

AS his Office one door west of the Luthern Church, Chambersburg street, opposite F. Pickering's Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed respectively invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D. Prof. Muhlenberg,  
Prof. M. Jacobs, " M. L. Stoever,  
H. L. Baugher Dr. H. S. Huber.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel), Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call.

Dec. 5.

Alexander Frazer,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER, has removed his shop to Baltimore street, a few doors south of the Court-house, and nearly opposite the new Post-Office, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of his customers. He is thankful for past favors, and hopes to receive the continued patronage of the public.

Oct. 23.

J. L. SCHICK.

New Goods!

TAKE this method to inform the public that I have received from the City of Philadelphia a fresh stock of Goods, comprising all of the newest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS. Also, Shawls, Clothing Cloths, Gloves and Hosiery, Bonnets, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, as well as a fine assortment of PERVERTY and FANCY SOAPS, and in fact everything that is usually found in a stock of Dry and Fancy Goods.

For the Gentlemen I have a complete stock of Cravats, Camisieres, Goods suitable for Boys' wear, as well as Gloves, Stockings, Handkerchiefs, Neck-Ties, and Suspenders, as was ever brought in this market.

Ladies Dress Trimmings in great variety.

Visiting Cards, Envelopes, Note, Letter and Paper.

Iris Linen, Bleached and Brown Muslin, Pillow Case Muslin and Wide Sheetings.

Oct. 23.

J. L. SCHICK.

New Fall & Winter Clothing.

FOR MEN AND BOYS, with every article of Clothing apparel in that line, together with Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Double Barrel Guns and Pistols, Revolvers, and a splendid article of the improved and elaborated Coll's Revolver, with all the necessary fixtures to it. Buffalo Robe and Over-Shoes, India Rubber Over Coats and Leggings, Hosiery, Guitars, Fiddles, Flutes and Pipes, Jewelry and Watches, together with many other useful articles, all of which are sold VERY CHEAP.

You ask where? Why, at SAMSON'S, where

every one can buy good and cheap goods—

It's the spot. The Old County Buildings, N. E. Corner of the Diamond.

Oct. 17.

MARBLE YARD REMOVED.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

March 21. W. M. MEALS.

Call at Samson's.

HAVING returned from the war, (the stock being somewhat neglected in consequence of Simon being sick), but as A. BOLLINGER is at home again, a first rate assortment of CLOTHING, &c., has been forwarded, which will be sold as heretofore, at the RIGHT PRICES. N. E. Corner of the Diamond, Aug. 21.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having a large amount standing on his Books for a considerable length of time, principally made up of small accounts, takes this method of notifying those indebted to him, that he needs money, and if his friends will call and settle their accounts, he will feel under many obligations to them.

J. L. SCHICK.

Sept. 25.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

SAYD one of our learned men, and I believe it to be so much better fertilizer than Burnt Lime, or indeed any of the other fertilizers generally applied to land. The following Certificate from Mr. DAVIS, an extensive farmer, and highly respectable citizen of Adams County, will attest to the truth of this assertion.

PETER DURRIL.

Numerous other certificates of like character, could be produced, but this is sufficient.

Farmers are requested to send in their orders and to give it a trial.

JOHN HOOVER.

Feb. 27.

The Eagle Plough,

FOR SALE at SHEADS & BUEHLER'S—also, CORN SHELLERS, FEED CUTTERS, &

IRON MEN'S Spring style of Hats and Caps

20 per cent. lower than usual prices at R. E. McLELLAN'S.

LARGE Photographs made from small pictures at greatly reduced rates, at the

Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.

Sept. 25.

NOTICE.

WE desire all persons indebted to us to call and make settlement, having made a change in our manner of doing business.

PAHNESTOCK BRO.

Oct. 23.

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